**Indicators of Exclusion**

V-Dem Institute & The World Bank

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**Existing indicators to be used alongside new indicators (7):**

* Power distribution by social group (v2pepwrsoc)
* Power distribution by gender (v2pepwrgen)
* Power distribution by socioeconomic position (v2pepwrses)
* Power distribution by sexual orientation (v2pepwrort)
* Social group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clsocgrp)
* Socio-economic position equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clacjust)
* Particularistic or public goods (v2dlencmps)
* Means-tested v. universalistic policy (v2dlunivl)

**Priority new indicators (20):**

* Power distribution by urban-rural location
* Gender equality in respect for civil liberties
* Political group equality in respect for civil liberties
* Urban-rural equality in respect for civil liberties
* Access to public services by social group
* Access to public services by gender
* Access to public services by socio-economic position
* Access to public services by political group
* Access to public services by urban-rural location
* Access to state jobs by social group
* Access to state jobs by gender
* Access to state jobs by socio-economic position
* Access to state jobs by political group
* Access to state jobs by urban-rural location
* Access to state business opportunities by social group
* Access to state business opportunities by gender
* Access to state business opportunities by socio-economic position
* Access to state business opportunities by political group
* Access to state business opportunities by urban-rural location

**Second priority indicators (maybe to be considered in later iterations):**

* Power distribution by age group
* Power distribution by migration status
* Age group equality in respect for civil liberties
* Sexual orientation equality in respect for civil liberties
* Migration status equality in respect for civil liberties
* Access to public services by age group
* Access to public services by sexual orientation
* Access to public services by migration status
* Access to state jobs by age group
* Access to state jobs by sexual orientation
* Access to state jobs by migration status
* Access to state business opportunities by age group
* Access to state business opportunities by sexual orientation
* Access to state business opportunities by migration status

**Other considerations:**

With respect to the “tools” of exclusion, meaning legal provisions, biased implementation of policies, or norms/practices, the conclusion was that these would only be useful if they could be asked for each group category. For example: “Does the content of formal laws discriminate by social group?”

**New Indicators**

# Distribution of Power

## Power distributed by urban-rural location (C) (*v4pepwrgeo, \*\_osp, \*\_ord*)

*Project manager:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Is political power distributed according to urban-rural location?

*Clarification*: Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following three conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54)

0: People living in urban areas have a near-monopoly on political power.

1: People living in urban areas have a dominant hold on political power. Those living in rural areas have only marginal influence.

2: People living in urban areas have much more political power but those living in rural areas have some areas of influence.

3: People living in urban areas have somewhat more political power than those living in rural areas.

4: People living in any area have roughly equal political power or people living in rural areas have more access to political power than those in urban areas.

5: People living in rural areas have much more political power but those living in urban areas have some areas of influence.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9.*

*Citation:* YYYY

## Protection of Rights and Freedoms

* 1. **Gender equality in respect for civil liberties (C) *(v4clgencl, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Do women enjoy the same level of civil liberties as men?

*Clarification*: Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.

*Responses*:
0: Women enjoy much fewer civil liberties than men.

1: Women enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than men.
2: Women enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than men.
3: Women enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than men.

4: Women enjoy the same level of civil liberties as men.

*Scale*: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model. *Data release*: 1-8.

*Cross-coder aggregation*: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).

*Citation*: Pemstein *et al.* (2018, *V-Dem Working Paper Series* 2018:21); *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

* 1. **Political Group Equality in Respect for Civil Liberties (C) *(v4clpolcl, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Do members of all political groups enjoy the same level of civil liberties, or are some groups generally in a more favorable position?

*Clarification*: A political group is defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates that can be distinguished from others in terms of enjoyment of civil liberties. Responses should not reflect which party controls the legislature and executive.

Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.

*Responses*:

0: Some political groups enjoy much fewer civil liberties than other political groups.

1: Some political groups enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than other political groups.

2: Some political groups enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than other political groups.

3: Some political groups enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than other political groups.

4: All political groups enjoy the same level of civil liberties.

*Scale*: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Data release*: 9.

*Cross-coder aggregation*: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Method- ology*).

*Citation*: Pemstein *et al.* (2018, *V-Dem Working Paper Series* 2018:21); *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

* 1. **Urban-rural Location Equality in Respect for Civil Liberties (C) *(v4clgeocl, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Do those who reside in rural areas enjoy same level of civil liberties as those residing in urban areas?

*Clarification:* This question specifies the extent to which the level of civil liberties is generally the same across geographic areas. Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following three conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road (World Development Report, 2009: 54). Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.

*Responses*:
0: Those who live in rural areas enjoy much fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.
1: Those who live in rural areas enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.

2: Those who live in rural areas enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.

3: Those who live in rural areas enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.
4: Residents of rural areas enjoy the same level of civil liberties as those in urban areas.

5: Residents of rural areas enjoy more civil liberties than those in urban areas.

*Scale*: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Data release*: 9.

*Cross-coder aggregation*: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).

*Citation*: Pemstein *et al.* (2018, *V-Dem Working Paper Series* 2018:21); *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

**3. Access to Public Services**

* 1. **Access to public services distributed by social group (C) (*v4peapssoc, \*\_osp, \*\_ord*)**

*Project manager:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across social groups?

*Clarification*: This question asks if social group is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular social groups, the code should be “4” (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a social group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to *most* of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

1: Unequal. Because of their social group, 25 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group, only 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

4: Equal. Because of their social group, less than 5 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

## Access to public services distributed by gender (C) (*v4peapsgen, \*\_osp, \*\_ord*)

*Project manager:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally according to gender?

*Clarification*: This question asks if gender is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular social groups, the code should be “4” (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a social group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to *most* of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.

*Responses:*

0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (%) or more of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.

1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (%) or more of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (%) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (%) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.

4: Equal. Because of their gender, less than 5 percent (%) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9.*

*Citation:* XXX.

## Access to public services distributed by socio-economic position (C) (*v4peapsecon, \*\_osp, \*\_ord*)

*Project manager:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally according to socioeconomic position?

*Clarification*: This question asks if socioeconomic position is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular social groups, the code should be “4” (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a social group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to *most* of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.

0: Extreme. Because of poverty or low income, 75 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

1: Unequal. Because of poverty or low income, 25 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

4: Equal. Because of poverty or low income, less than 5 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

## Access to public services distributed by political group (C) (*v4peapspol, \*\_osp, \*\_ord*)

*Project manager:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across political groups?

*Clarification*: A political group is defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates. This question asks if political group is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular social groups, the code should be “4” (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a social group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to *most* of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their political group affiliation 75 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

1: Unequal. Because of their political group affiliation 25 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their political group affiliation 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their political group affiliation only 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

4: Equal. Because of their political group affiliation less than 5 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

## Access to public services distributed by urban-rural location (C) (*v4peapsgeo, \*\_osp, \*\_ord*)

*Project manager:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question:* Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across urban and rural areas?

*Clarification*: Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following three conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54). This question asks if political group is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between urban and rural areas, the code should be “4” (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a social group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to *most* of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because they live in rural areas, 75 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

1: Unequal. Because they live in rural areas, 25 percent (%) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

3: Relatively Equal. Because they live in rural areas, only 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

4: Equal. Because they live in rural areas, less than 5 percent (%) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

5: Rural-Bias: Because they live in urban areas, 25% or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

## Access to State Markets (Jobs/Business Opportunities)

* 1. **Access to State Jobs by Social Group (C)  *(v4peasjsoc, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of social group?

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

1: Unequal. Because of their social group identity, 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group identity, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group identity, 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

4: Equal. Because of their social group identity, less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

1. *Data release: 9*
2. *Citation:* XXX

*Project manager:* XXX

**4.2 Access to State Jobs by Gender (C)  *(v4peasjgen, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of gender?

*Clarification*:

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (%) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (%) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (%) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (%) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

4: Equal. Because of their gender, less than 5 percent (%) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.3 Access to State Jobs by Socio-Economic Position (C)  *(v4peasjsoecon, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of socio-economic position?

*Clarification*:

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of poverty or low income, 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

1: Unequal. Because of poverty or low income, makes 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

4: Equal. Because of poverty or low income, less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.4 Access to State Jobs by Urban-Rural Location (C)  *(v4peasjgeo, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of their rural-urban location?

*Clarification*: Urban areas is defined as all cities and medium size and larger towns.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because they live in rural areas, 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

1: Unequal. Because they live in rural areas, 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

3: Relatively Equal. Because they live in rural areas, only 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

4: Equal. Because they live in rural areas, less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

5: Rural-Bias. Because they live in urban areas, 25% or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to to state jobs.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.5 Access to State Jobs by Political Group (C)  *(v4peasjpol, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of their association with a political group?

*Clarification*: A political group is defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their political group affiliation, 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

1: Unequal. Because of their political group affiliation, 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their political group affiliation, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their political group affiliation, 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

4: Equal. Because of their political group affiliation, less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.6 Access to State Business Opportunities by Social Group (C)  *(v4peasbsoc, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of social group?

*Clarification*: State business opportunities refer to the ability to compete for or receive a public procurement contract, to partner with the government in public-private partnerships, etc.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

1: Unequal. Because of their social group, 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group, 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

4: Equal. Because of their social group, less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.7 Access to State Business Opportunities by Gender (C)  *(v4peasbgen, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of gender?

*Clarification*:

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (%) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (%) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (%) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (%) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

4: Equal. Because of their gender, 5 percent (%) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.8 Access to State Business Opportunities by Socio-Economic Position (C)  *(v4peasbecon, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals regardless of socio-economic position?

*Clarification*:

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Being poor or have only average income makes 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

1: Unequal. Being poor or have only average income makes 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

2: Somewhat Equal. Being poor or have only average income makes 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

3: Relatively Equal. Being poor or have only average income makes 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

4: Equal. Being poor or have only average income makes less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

**4.9 Access to State Business Opportunities by Political Group (C)  *(v4peasbecon, \*\_osp, \*\_ord)***

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of an individual’s association with a political group?

*Clarification*: A political group is defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates that can be distinguished from others in terms of access to power. Responses should not reflect which party controls the legislature and executive. We are asking here for underlying societal exclusion of individuals belonging to political groups.

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because of their political group affiliation 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

1: Unequal. Because of their political group affiliation 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their political group affiliation 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

3: Relatively Equal. Because of their political group affiliation 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

4: Equal. Because of their political group affiliation less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack equal access to state business opportunities.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XXX

**4.10 Access to State Business opportunities by Urban-Rural Location**

*Project managers:* Staffan I. Lindberg, Rachel Sigman, Jan Teorell

*Question*: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of their rural or urban locations?

*Clarification*: Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following three conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54)

*Responses*:

0: Extreme. Because they live in rural areas, 75 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

1: Unequal. Because they live in rural areas, 25 percent (%) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

2: Somewhat Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 10 to 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

3: Relatively Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 5 to 10 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

4: Equal. Because they live in rural areas, less than 5 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

5: Rural-Bias. Because they live in urban areas, 25 percent (%) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.

*Scale:* Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

*Cross-coder aggregation:*  Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology,* posted at [V-Dem.net](http://V-Dem.net)).

*Data release: 9*

*Citation:* XX